The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,952.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 26. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

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On Monday last was Published, in one volume quarto, with plates, price in boards One Guinea,

Vol. IV. of

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

To be had at the shops of James Dickson, and Elphinstone Balfour, Edinburgh; and Caddle and Davies, London; of whom also may be had, the three preceding volumes.

COUNT RUMFORD'S CHIMNEY FIRE PLACES IMPROVED,

And new Expedients for the cure of Smoke.

WILLIAM BRAIDWOOD and SON, who invented the complete apparatus in Caſt Iron for Count Rumford's Chimney Fire Places, have lately made another improvement of which may be ſeen at their Warehouſe. The light and ſanciful appearance of the new Grates; their uncommon brilliancy, which is uſeful as well as elegant and ornamental; the ſimplicity of their conſtruction; and ſome other qualities, a deſcription of which cannot here be attempted; will probably recommend them to the attention of the Public. As Reflectors of Heat they are thought to be unrivalled. A ſample of a Plain Grate, on the improved plan, is alſo prepared.

With regard to the valuable quality of making rooms comfortably warm, by a moderate quantity of fuel, in a perfectly open fire place, the effect of Count Rumford's improvements is complete—but it frequently happens that ſomething more is required to prevent chimnies from ſmoaking. Many applications having been made to W. Braidwood and Son on this perplexing ſubject, they have conſidered the ſubject with great attention; and ſome uſeful diſcoveries, as they conceive, have reſulted from their experiments. They erect on the tops of chimnies, as circumſtances may require, different ſorts of Iron Machinery, which in all its forms is perfectly convenient for the chimney ſweeper. Being ſecurely fixed, it is not liable to be thrown down by tempeſtuous winds; it has none of that grating noiſe which is occaſioned by turning-caps; and a coating of pitch or tar, put on when the metal is hot, renders it ſufficiently durable. They have no pretenſions, however, to the art of curing ſmoking chimnies *of all deſcriptions*. The advantages of their plan are fully ſtated, and a brief account of the ſucceſſive improvements of GAUGER, DESAGULIERS, FRANKLIN, and RUMFORD is given in a ſmall publication, which will be delivered gratis to cuſtomers. It is hoped they will be ſo obliging as to call or ſend for it.

Samples of the Iron Apparatus for chimney tops will be ſhown at their Warehouſe, where they continue to ſell Count Rumford's Caſt Iron Grates of the firſt conſtruction, very neat Steel Grates for brick or ſtone fire places, all ſorts of Carron Grates and Stoves, Fenders, Fire Irons, Kitchen Grates, Jacks, tin-lined Caſt Iron Pots, Goblets, Stewing Pans, &c. and in general all Carron and Ironmongery Articles, which are neceſſary for houſe-hold furniſhings.

No. 6. Hunter's Square,
Edin. April 26. 1798.

TO THE PUBLIC.

By authority of the Commiſſioners on the eſtate of HENRY BROOKS, late of Ipſwich, bankrupt.

HIS WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE, being conſigned to Agents in Edinburgh, will be ſold by auction, in the commodious room, No. 1. Hunter's Square, on Tueſday 8th May next, and to continue till all is ſold off—conſiſting of a valuable aſſortment of Jewellery, Haberdaſhery, and Millinery Hoſiery, Woollen Drapery, and Furriery Goods—Likewiſe a very extenſive aſſortment of Ladies Slippers, Boys Caps, &c.

All the goods are lately purchaſed; they are of the moſt faſhionable patterns, and as particular orders are given for their being poſitively ſold off without reſerve, it will will be an object worthy of the public attention.

Edinburgh, April 26. 1798.

FASHIONABLE

JEWELLERY & SILVER PLATE WAREHOUSE,

No. 6. SOUTH BRIDGE.

JOHN WHITE with reſpect acquaints his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, That he has completed a very extenſive Stock of USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which, in point of variety, he truſts cannot be exceeded, and the ſtile of work will hardly be equalled,—in particular the following, viz.

—SILVER—	—PLATED—
Tea Sets complete	Tea and Coffee Urns
Coffee Pots	Large Diſhes and Covers, with ſmaller ones to match, in ſets.
Bread Baſkets, Cups, and Goblets, of different ſizes	Servers, Tureens, Caſters, Liquor Frames, Tea Pots, Bread Baſkets & Racks, Bottle Stands, Table Rings and Croſſes, Muſtard Diſhes, &c
Caſter Frames with Plain and Cut Glaſſes, Bottle Stands, Wine Funnels, Fiſh Knives, &c. &c.	Candleſticks and Branches, Snuffer-ſtands & Snuffers, with Spoons of every deſcription.
Candleſticks, Snuffers & Stands, Table, Tureen, Gravey, Deſert, and Tea Spoons, with three & four Prong'd Forks, all of the beſt workmanſhip.	Epergnes, & large Soup Tureens.

Wedgewood's Water Pitchers Mounted.
Pontypool and London Brown Tea Urns.
Papeé Maſhee and Japanned Trays, with Waiters to ſuit
CUTLERY in the greateſt variety and beſt quality.
An Elegant and Rich aſſortment of JEWELLERY, as uſual.

J. W. can with confidence recommend the above, as well worth the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen furniſhing houſes, the whole having been laid in FRESH from the firſt manufactory in England, under every poſſible advantage, conſequently the public will have the benefit of New Goods to chooſe from, as well as every encouragement that the trade will admit of.

THE WATCH TAX BEING TOTALLY REPEALED,

J. W. from his connection in London, is enabled to recommend his aſſortment of Watches of every deſcription from 42s. to 100 Guineas each as well worth the money, having been laid in ſince the duty was taken off the Caſes.

N. B. Several Second-hand Gold Repeating Watches. Alſo a few with Plain and Chaſs'd Caſes, to be ſold great bargains

TO KING, APOTHECARY,

HEAD OF THE FLESH MARKET CLOSE,

EDINBURGH,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, That he has juſt got to hand a large Cargo of LEECHES.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Roup, to-morrow, Friday the 27th curt. in a Lodging, at the King's Arms, High Street, Edinburgh,

A FASHIONABLE aſſortment of FURNITURE, Mahogany Chairs, Tables, Deſks, Drawers, Looking Glaſſes, Mounted Feather Beds, and a Kitchen Jack; &c.

The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock forenoon, and will continue till all is ſold off.

SUBSTITUTES

WANTED FOR THE MILITIA.

SUCH Young Men as are inclined to ſerve as Subſtitutes in the Militia for Scotland, will receive a handſome Bounty by applying to

Meſſrs William Goddard and Co. Edinburgh.	Meſſ. Cha. Hunt, Dunfermline.
And. Templeton, Glaſgow	James Scott Dundee.
Robert Sandeman, Perth.	John Airth, Arbroath.
Scott & M'Bean, Inverneſs	Adam Glegg, Montroſe.
Charles Buchan, Ayr.	Jas. Shepherd, Kerrymuir.
James Potts, Kelſo.	Benjamine Roſs, Tain.
Charles Hay, Dunbar.	Robert M'Kid, Fortroſe.
An. Chriſtie, Cupar in Fife	William Wilſon, Thurſo.
	Alexander Miller, Wick.

N. B.—Thoſe ſerving in the Militia will, beſides their bounty, be entitled to ſundry privileges and advantages in conſequence of their ſervice.

COUNTY OF MID-LOTHIAN.

APRIL 23. 1798.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT hereby ſummons the Deputy-Lieutenants, Freeholders, Juſtices of the Peace, and Heritors of the County to a meeting in the inner Seſſion Houſe, upon Monday the 30th day of April current, at one o'clock, to take into conſideration the ſeveral Plans and Regulations ſuggeſted by his Majeſty's Miniſters, under an act of Parliament, to enable his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the DEFENCE and SECURITY of the REALM, and for indemnifying perſons who may ſuffer in their property, by ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for that purpoſe. BUCCLEUCH.

The SHERIFF DEPUTE gives notice to the Commiſſioners of Supply, that the Meeting for laying on the Land Tax for the enſuing year, is to be held in the ſame place, at twelve o'clock noon. JAMES CLERK, Sheriff Depute.

COUNTY OF SELKIRK.

THE Deputy Lieutenants, Juſtices of the Peace, Freeholders, and Heritors of the County of Selkirk, are hereby requeſted to meet me, in the Town Houſe of Selkirk, on Monday the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock forenoon, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the neceſſary means of carrying into effect ſeveral Plans and Regulations ſuggeſted by his Majeſty's Miniſters, under an act of Parliament, lately paſſed, for enabling his Majeſty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm, &c. NAIRNE.

Lieutenant of Selkirkſhire.

Wilton Lodge, April 24. 1798.

FIFESHIRE.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT of Fifeſhire, by virtue of the Act of Parliament for "Enabling his Majeſty more "effectually to provide for the defence and ſecurity of the "realm, and for indemnifying perſons who may ſuffer in their "property by ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary for that purpoſe"—And conform to his Majeſty's Sign Manual, iſſued in purſuance of ſaid act, hereby requeſts the attendance of the Deputy Lieutenants, and Juſtices of Peace of the County of Fife, at a General Meeting, to be held within the County Room at Cupar, on Tueſday the 1ſt day of May next, to take into conſideration the Plans and Regulations ſuggeſted by his Majeſty's Miniſters for carrying the before recited act into effect, and to proceed in the execution thereof.

Given at Craufurd Lodge, the 24th day of April 1798.

CRAUFURD, Lt.

FIFE MILITIA.

AT New Inn, the 19th April 1798, the General Meeting of the Lieutenancy of Fifeſhire held here this day, in purſuance of the Acts of Parliament for embodying a Militia Force in Scotland, and agreeable to the Order of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council, appoint the Balloting of Militiamen for the ſeveral pariſhes within the ſaid County, to take place on the 8th day of May next, at the places following, viz.

CUPAR DISTRICT, OR SUBDIVISION,

Within the Court-Room, at Cupar, at ten o'clock forenoon.

Abdie,	Cupar,	Kilmany,
Auchtermuchty,	Dairſie,	Logie,
Balmerino,	Denbrig,	Monimail,
Ceres,	Falkland,	Moonzie,
Coleſſie,	Flisk,	Newburgh,
Creigh,	Kettle,	Strathmiglo.
Cult,		

ST ANDREW'S DISTRICT, OR SUBDIVISION,

Within the Town-Houſe of St Andrews, at 10 o'clock forenoon,

Auſtruther Eaſter,	Ferry,	Leuchars,
Auſtruther Weſter,	Forgan,	Newburn,
Cameron,	Kemback,	Pittenweem,
Carnbie,	Kilconquhar,	St Andrews,
Crail,	Kilrenny,	St Leonards,
Denino,	Kingſbarns,	St Monance.
Elie,	Largo,	

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, OR SUBDIVISION,

Within the Town-Houſe at Kirkcaldy, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

Abbotſhall,	Dyſart,	Leſlie,
Auchterderran,	Kinnaway,	Muarkinch,
Auchtertool,	Kinghorn,	Scoonie,
Ballingry,	Kinglaſſie,	Wemyſs.
Burntiſland,	Kirkcaldy,	

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT, OR SUBDIVISION,

Within the Town-houſe of Dunfermline, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

Aberdour,	Carnoch,	Saline,
Beath,	Dunfermline,	Torryburn.
Dalgety,	Inverkeithing,	

CRAUFURD, Lt.

WEST LOTHIAN MILITIA.

LINLITHGOW, April 20. 1798.

THE EARL of HOPETOUN, Lord Lieutenant of this County, and his Deputy Lieutenants, having held a General Meeting here this day, upon the Militia acts, and the Order of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council being laid before them, they appointed the Balloting for the different Pariſhes of the County, to take place at the following times and places:

Pariſhes.	
Linlithgow, Borrowſtounneſs, Carriden, Kirkliſton,	At *Linlithgow*, on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon.
Dalmeny, Queenſferr, Abercorn, Eccleſmachen, Bathgate, Torphichen, Uphall, Livingſton, Whitburn,	At *Kirkliſton*, on Tueſday the 8th day of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. At *Bathgate*, on Wedneſday the 9th day of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

By Order of the General Meeting,

JOHNSTON HOPETOUN, Ld. Lt.

☞ Notice is hereby given to the Schoolmaſters of the ſeveral pariſhes within the foreſaid three diſtricts, to attend at the ſaid days and places of Meeting.

MILITIA SUBSTITUTES.

A HANDSOME BOUNTY will be given to Young Men of character, who are willing to ſerve as SUBSTITUTES in the MILITIA of SCOTLAND. Apply to

ROBERT ALLAN, Sun Fire Office;—or JOHN and JOHN LEARMONTH and CO. } Merchants, Edinburgh.

Applications may alſo be made to

W. Inglis, Eſq. Inverneſs.	S. M'Caul, Newton Douglas.
W. Reid, Banff.	D. Greig, Moffat.
T. Eddie and Son, Forres.	W. Fair, Jedburgh.
P. Booth, Aberdeen.	Cha. Waldie, Kelſo.
J. Miller, Montroſe.	Mr Inglis, ſchoolmaſter, Hawick.
D. Johnſton of Lathriſk, Eſq.	J. Marſhall, Peebles.
J. Inches, Dunkeld.	William Armſtrong, Glaſgow.
C. Cumine and Co. Peterhead.	D. Macqueen, Bank, Greenock.
C. Adam, Dundee.	Scott and Stewart, Ayr.
D. Rickard, Brechin.	J. Drummond, Crieff.
Bet, Archer, and Co. Cupar Angus.	J. and A. Campbell, Inveraray.
P. Gorthie, Kirriemuir.	Henry Jaffray, Stirling.
A. Paterſon, Thurſo.	D. Clark, Campbeiton.
D. Mann, poſtmaſter, Forfar.	W. Clark, Lochgilphead.
J. Kelty, Auchtermuchty.	D. Prentice, currier, Bathgate.
G. Heggie, Kirkcaldy.	H. Stevenſon, Oban.
Robert Geddie, Cupar Elſe.	A. Learmonth and Son, Linlithgow.
Mr Walker, Ely.	P. Macfarlane, Alloa.
Robert Hutton, Dunfermline.	James Macgavin, Union Bank, Paiſley.
D. Crichton and Co. Dalkeith.	J. and A. Tod and Co. Boneſs.
Hay Smith, Haddington.	W. Roſs, Stranraer.
A. Watſon, Dunbar.	J. Maclean, Kilmarnock.
D. Renton, Eyemouth.	T. Denny, Dumbarton.
J. Gracie, Dunſries.	James Walker, Falkirk.
J. Turnbull, Dunſe.	
A. Allan, Lauder.	
R. Murray, Wigton.	

GEOGRAPHY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MR ROSS will begin a COURSE of GEOGRAPHY for YOUNG LADIES, on Monday the 28th of May next. Hour of attendance from Eleven to Twelve.

Shakeſpeare Square, No. 8.
April 25. 1798.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MR METHVEN begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that, under the patronage of ſome very reſpectable families, he has been induced to open an ENGLISH CLASS for the inſtruction of Children, in an elegant and commodious room, No. 2, North St David's Street.

From Mr Methven's long and early attention to the Engliſh Language, from the nature of his own education, and from his long practice in public and private teaching, he will give, it is hoped, every ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him. Hours of attendance from ten to twelve in the morning, and from one to three afternoon.

Terms half-a-Guinea per Quarter.

Teaches privately, as formerly.

CARD.

GILCHRIST and CO. reſpectfully acquaint the LADIES That they have juſt got to hand a capital choice of Coloured MUSLINS, Printed CALLICOES, Fleſh and Drab-coloured SILK GLOVES and MITTS, Straw Hats, &c. &c. ſelected by one of the partners who is at preſent in London.

They have likewiſe got to hand their Complete Aſſortment of MANCHESTER and CARLISLE GOODS.

Gallery of Faſhion, Edinburgh.

TO DEALERS IN HATS.

GIZETT, Hat Manufacturer, begs to inform thoſe Dealers in Hats who do not find it convenient to ſend their CROWN LININGS to be ſtamped, in London, That they may be ſupplied with any quantity at his Warehouſe, on paying the ſame duty as in London.

North Bridge Street, April 26. 1798.

WANTS A PLACE,

AS VALET OR BUTLER, OR BOTH,

In a regular Family,

A STEADY MAN, who perfectly underſtands his buſineſs, can have an unexceptionable character from the family he now ſerves, and leaves at the term; would have no objection to a ſingle gentleman.

Apply at Mr A. Walker's hotel, or to Mr Raeburn, perfumer North Bridge, Edinburgh.

SALE OF FLAX AT DUNDEE.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the public Warehouſe of Dundee, on Tueſday the 10th day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon,

SIX MATTS of THESENHAUSEN FLAX, and SIX MATTS of LITHUANIA FLAX, being about one Ton and an half of each kind. *Dundee, April 24. 1798.*

BANK OF SCOTLAND STOCK.

TO BE SOLD,

A FEW SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the BANK of SCOTLAND.

Apply to Patrick Anderſon, writer to the ſignet.

COLINTON HOUSE.

To be LET Furniſhed,

COLINTON HOUSE, within three miles and a half of Edinburgh. It may be entered to immediately.—For particulars, apply to William Dallas, writer to the ſigner.

HOUSE IN ST ANDREWS SQUARE TO BE SOLD.

THAT HOUSE, No. 28. St Andrew's Square, with Coach-houſe and two Stables. The premiſes will accommodate a large family.

For particulars, apply to William Dallas, writer to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THAT HOUSE lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Mrs Wright, being the fifth ſtory of that tenement of land on the ſouth ſide of the Croſs, in which Balfour's Coffeehouſe was formerly kept, containing accommodation for a large family.

For particulars, apply to Frederick Fotheringham and Alexander Pearſon, writers to the ſignet.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

To be LET Furniſhed, for any term not exceeding eight months, and to be entered to immediately,

A LODGING in George Street, No. 4. north ſide, conſiſting of four ſtories and garrets, the three upper ſtories containing dining-room, drawing-room, ſeven bed-rooms, with water cloſet, garrets, &c. The under ſtorey containing kitchen, and ſervants apartments, wine, cheer, and coal cellars, larder, water-pipe and ciſtern, and large back ground, with, or without coach-houſe and ſtables.

For rent and other particulars, apply to Meſſ. Young, Trotter, Hamilton and Trotter, Prince's Street.

Not to be repeated.

FREELAND HOUSE.

To be LET by Private Bargain,

THE MANSION-HOUSE of FREELAND, Furniſhed, with the Pleaſure Ground belonging thereto, lying in the pariſh of Forgandenny, and ſhire of Perth.

A family may be ſupplied with fruit and garden ſtuffs by the gardener.

Propoſals, in writing, to be given in to William Beveridge, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Patrick Duncan, town-clerk of Perth.—The houſe will be ſhewn by the houſekeeper.

LEAD ORE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD at Caſtle-ſtead Hill, near the Toll Bar, North Queenſferry,

A Small quantity of LEAD ORE.—James Reid, the Overſeer, at Inverkeithing, will ſhew the Metal; and a ſpecimen thereof will be ſeen at Mr Bremner's, accomptant, Edinburgh, to whom, or to Hugh Coventry, at Aberdeen, perſons wiſhing to purchaſe may apply.

BLEACHFIELD TO SELL OR LET.

A BLEACHFIELD in the pariſh of Strathblane, conſiſting of 15 or 16 acres of excellent land, with the HOUSES, MACHINERY and UTENSILS, fit for Bleaching.

It is well calculated for an extenſive Printfield, or may be turned into a Cotton Mill, the houſes being built for either purpoſe, and having a ſteady ſupply of excellent water for any machinery. It is near coal, and within twelve miles of Glaſgow.

For further particulars apply to Macleroy, Finlay and Co.

SALE ADJOURNED.

THE SALE of the LANDS of AIRTHREY, in Stirlingſhire, lately advertiſed for Wedneſday the 25th curt. is, by particular deſire of an intending purchaſer, ADJOURNED to Wedneſday the 9th of May next, and will be more particularly advertiſed a few days hence.

SALE OF CATTLE & SET OF LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the rich GRAZING of GLENGYLE, in the pariſh of Callander, is to be Let in Tack for a term of years, at Callander, upon the 9th of May next.

Upon the 10th May, an extenſive Sale of a fine Breed of BLACK CATTLE, Sheep, Goats, Horſes, Houſehold Furniture of all kinds, and Ploughing Utenſils, takes place at the houſe of Glengyle, which will continue till all be ſold off.

TO BE SOLD,

By public roup, in Peter Philp's, vintner in Leith, on Friday the 4th May 1798, at one afternoon,

THAT TENEMENT of HOUSES, lying in the Fleſh-market, Leith, lately built by the deceaſed John Bog, wright there, as the ſame is preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Hutcheſon, Mrs Macalpine and others.

The rental is about 43l. per annum

For further particulars, apply to Alexr. Neilſon, Solicitor at law, Leith.

This day is Publiſhed,

By T. N LONGMAN, London, and ROBERT JACK, North Bridge, Edinburgh.

In three volumes 8vo.—Price One Guinea in boards,

THE LIFE OF CATHARINE II.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

An enlarged tranſlation from the French, *with ſeven Portraits*, and a correct Map of the Ruſſian Empire.

At ROBERT JACK'S, as above, may be had, juſt publiſhed,

I.—The Purſuits of Literature, a ſatirical poem, in four parts, with notes, *a new edition*, reviſed and enlarged, price 8s. 6d. boards.

II.—Price's Eſſays on the Pictureſque, vol. II. which compietes the work, price 6s. 6d. boards.

III.—Ditto vol. I. ſeparate, price 6s. 6d. or 13s. the two vols.

IV.—Edward's Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies, including St Domingo, illuſtrated with a map, in one vol. 8vo. boards 6s.

V.—Sir George Staunton's account of Lord Macartney's Embaſſy to China, *a new edition*, in 3 vols. 8vo. with Maps and many Plates, price 1l. 8s.

VI.—He's much to Blame, a Comedy, 2s. 3d.

VII.—The Strangers, a Comedy, 1s. 6d.

VIII.—Rud's Treatiſe on Military Diſcipline, *a new edition*, price 4s.

XI.—The Appendix to the Monthly Army Liſt, containing the Halfpay, &c. price 2s. 2d.

ROBERT JACK returns his moſt grateful acknowledgements to the Public for the ſupport which they have conferred on him ſince he commenced buſineſs, and begs leave to inform them, *That, at Whitſunday next, he will remove to a commodious and central Shop in the Front of the Royal Exchange*, where he reſpectfully begs leave to ſolicit a further continuation of the public favour.

☞ Of R. J. may be had, all the New Books, Pamphlets, &c. regularly as publiſhed. He has conſtantly on hand, a complete aſſortment of the beſt Writing and Drawing Papers, plain, wove, and glazed, with every article in uſe in the Stationary Line.

This Day is Publiſhed,

In 8vo. price 6s. boards,

By Bell and Bradfute, W. Creech, J. Dickſon, E. Balfour, W. Laing, P. Hill, W. Mudie, J. Fairbairn, A. Conſtable, S. Cheyne, Manners and Miller, and R. Jack,

THE HISTORY, CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL, OF THE BRITISH COLONIES IN THE WEST INDIES.

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AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE FRENCH COLONY IN THE ISLAND OF ST DOMINGO.

Abridged from the Hiſtory

Written by BRYAN EDWARDS Eſq.

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Next week will be publiſhed,

I. OBSERVATIONS ON DARWIN'S ZOONOMIA,

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Octavo, 8s. boards.

II. LECTURES on the nature and end of the Sacred Office, and on the dignity, duty, qualifications and character of the Sacred Order, By JOHN SMITH, D.D.

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Mr Allan Barr, manufacturer	—	3 3 0
Officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and privates of the Fortroſe Volunteers, one month's pay each	—	25 16 0
The Earl of Dalhouſie	150 0	
The Counteſs of Dalhouſie	150 0	
Lieutenant-Colonel Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle	—	105 0 0
Mr John Fairbairn, bookſeller	—	3 3 0
Ewan Cameron, Eſq. of Faſkern	90 0	
William Cock, Eſq. collector, for himſelf, the ſupervifors, and officers of Exciſe in Haddington Collection	—	38 3 0
Bailie Roughhead, Exciſe officekeeper, Haddington	—	1 1 0
Richard Hotchkis, Eſq. W. S.	—	42 0 0
William Fullarton Gardner, Eſq. in the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India Company	—	42 0 0
Rev. Mr Gourlay Crichton	—	10 10 0
Mr James Gilleſpie, commander of the Henry Dundas cutter	—	5 5 0
John Borthwick, Eſq. of Crookſtoun	—	50 0 0
Sir Peter Warrander, Bart.	—	300 0 0
Collected in Captain Hamilton's company 1ſt regiment R. E. V. (independent of 550l. ſubſcribed ſeparately by individuals of that Company, all excluſive of taxes)	—	54 0 0
Mrs Grant, Dowager of Kilgraſton	100 0	
Meſſ. William and Patrick Cunningham, ſilver ſmiths	—	5 5 0
Meſſ. Cunnigham and Simpſon, ſilver platters	—	10 10 0
Mr James Glaſs, Stamp Office, Crieff	—	20 0 0

To be continued.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Berwick Old Shipping Co's Smack,

NEPTUNE,

JOSEPH HALL Maſter,

Will take in goods till Saturday evening, and ſail on Sunday mid-day.

LEITH, Wedneſday, 25th April, 1798. } W. GRINLY, Agent.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Smack,

LEITH PACKET,

WILLIAM SCOTT Maſter,

Will take in goods till Tueſday afternoon, at three o'clock, when ſhe will ſail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, LEITH, 26th April, 1798.

HOUSE & GARDEN, NEAR MID CALDER.

To be Sold by roup, within the houſe of William Temple, vintner in Mid Calder, on Tueſday the 29th of May next, at 12 o'clock noon,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN and Piece of Ground at Coulhoot, that belonged to the late Mr John Lamont.

The houſe contains five rooms and a kitchen, beſides cellars and a ſtable adjoining—The ground is above an acre, inclоſed by a ſtone and lime wall. This property lies adjoining to Mid Calder, on the Glaſgow road.

Mr Goodſir, ſurgeon in Mid Lothian, or Campbell Adie, W. S. will inform as to other particulars, and will receive offers for ſale by private bargain before the day of roup.

MY LORD, *Municipal Manse 19th April 1798.*

AS it was your request, in the letter I had lately the honour of receiving from you, that I should communicate to you the state of the Voluntary Contribution in this parish, I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that it was not till this day that the subscription was opened, and that already L. 98 7s. 6d. has been subscribed; and there is every reason to think that this sum will receive considerable additions. When the whole business is concluded I shall transmit the list to your Lordship.

As several of the principal Heritors do not reside in the parish: and as they have subscribed liberally elsewhere, our contribution cannot be supposed to emulate in extent, those of populous or commercial places; but whatever may be the amount of our pecuniary aid, I am happy to say, that we are outdone by no part of the kingdom, in loyalty and attachment to our King and constitution: and in sentiments of indignation against those who are attempting with bloody and unhallowed hands, to bereave us of our inestimable privileges.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(signed) J. G. MAITLAND.

The Right Honourable the Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,

Begins Drawing on TUESDAY the 24th July 1798.

THE TICKETS ARE SOLD,

And Divided into

HALF, FOURTH, EIGHTH, & SIXTEENTH SHARES,

BY

JOHN WHITE AND CO.

At their State Lottery Office,

OPPOSITE TO THE TRON CHURCH, EDINBURGH.

April 24—Present Prices of Tickets and Shares

Ticket, . L. 7 7 0

Half	L. 3 17 0	Eighth	1 0 0
Fourth	1 19 0	Sixteenth	0 10 0

Registering Sixpence each number.

Commissions with cash or bills at a short date, punctually answered—Schemes *gratis*.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

APRIL 20.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Lord GRENVILLE brought down a message from his Majesty.

[For the Message, see the proceedings of the Commons.]

Lord GRENVILLE then rose and said a few words, and then moved an Address of thanks to his Majesty for his gracious communication.

The Address was carried *nem. con.*

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Lord GRENVILLE then moved the first reading of an act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty may suspect of conspiring against his Person and Government.

Lord GRENVILLE observed, that this bill was exactly similar to others which had been passed on former occasions, with the single exception, with respect to those persons already under detention on a charge of High Treason, and whose trials were not to be deferred in consequence of any thing contained in this act. He also stated, that the provisions of this bill were meant to extend to the 1st of February next.

The bill was then read a first and second time, committed, read a third time, and passed; and sent to the Commons for their concurrence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APRIL 20.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

Mr Secretary DUNDAS brought down a message from his Majesty, as follows:

G. R.

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that from various advices received by his Majesty, it "appears that the preparations for the embarkation of troops "and warlike stores are now carried on with considerable and "increasing activity in the ports of France, Flanders, and Holland, with the avowed design of attempting the invasion of "his Majesty's dominions, and that in this design the enemy "is encouraged by the correspondence and communication of "traiterous and disaffected persons and societies of these kingdoms. His Majesty places the firmest reliance, under the Divine Providence, on the bravery of his fleets and armies, and "on the zeal, public spirit, and unshaken courage of his faithful people, already manifested in the voluntary exertions of "all ranks of his Majesty's subjects for the general defence, and "more than ever necessary at a moment when they are called "upon to contend for the preservation of all that is dear to "them.

"His Majesty, in pursuance of the act in the last session of "Parliament, for raising a provisional force of cavalry, has "thought it right to give directions that the said cavalry should "be drawn out and embodied; and it is also his Majesty's intention, to order the part not yet embodied of the augmentation made to the militia, under the acts of the last session, to be drawn out and embodied, in pursuance of his Majesty's "communications already made to the House of Commons on "this subject.

"His Majesty feels it incumbent on him to make the fullest "use of the extensive means already provided by the wisdom "of Parliament for the national defence. But he feels it, at "the same time, under circumstances which he has stated, indispensably necessary to recommend it to the House of Commons, to consider, without delay, of such further measures as "may enable his Majesty to defeat the wicked machinations of "disaffected persons within these realms, and to guard against "the designs of the enemy, either abroad or at home."

Mr Secretary DUNDAS said, he conceived there could be no objection to the Address which he should propose, and therefore he should move it immediately.

The Address being read, which was, as usual, an affirmation of the Message, and the question put,

Mr SHERIDAN said, it was impossible for any one who considered the present alarming situation of the country, to suppose that he rose for the purpose of opposing the motion. If he had been present on a former occasion, when an Hon. Secretary of State (Mr Dundas) moved his bill for the better defence of the country, although he conceived that measure to be exceptionable in many particulars, yet he would have given it his most cordial support, and most readily have assented to it. He trusted, that no Gentleman in that House could be so ignorant of the British Constitution as not to know, that it was an undoubted prerogative of his Majesty, and inherent in the Crown, at a time of public danger, to call forth the whole energy, and demand the assistance of all his subjects. Whatever measures, therefore, was brought forward, which had for its object to render our situation more secure, and enabling us to repel, with greater facility, the attempts of our enemy, would meet his warmest support, and in so acting, he conceived, he did but his duty. But what he wished was this, that there should be added that superior spirit and zeal, which, he was sorry to say, had not been manifested so much and so soon as it ought to have been. A common spirit would not now do—the times demanded more animated exertions. He rejoiced to see that that spirit was at length rising, and he wished, if he could, to awaken and rouse it to its utmost extent.

Whether we were to be invaded or not, was interesting to every British bosom; it was a matter in which we were all equally interested, and yet it was astonishing with what little attention and apathy it was regarded by some, who spoke of it as a sort of curious phenomenon, by which they expected to be amused, and as if it partook more of the nature of a shew or spectacle, than as a great serious evil. The fact of this want of spirit, he thought, appeared in the case of the voluntary subscriptions. He wished to recall to the memory of the House, the motion he submitted upon that subject; he wished the assessed taxes to have been delayed for a month, that the spirit of the country might be tried before that act passed. He recommended this measure, because he conceived it would have been the best mode of having a practical pledge of the spirit of the people. Here he could not but express his astonishment at the language which had been used by an Hon. and Learned Friend, (Mr Jekyll) who, he understood, had called this, setting up a begging box in every parish. If such was the Honourable Gentleman's opinion, he wondered how he voted with him. What would have been his consistency, if, after having proposed the measure, in a month afterwards he should have turned round and represented the plan as holding out a begging box? He wished, however, the scheme had been first tried as he recommended it.

He was convinced that the first drop of British blood that was shed on British ground would rouse a spirit that never was surpassed in any period of our history.—But Gentlemen did not calculate the mischiefs that would arise if the enemy should only make a serious impression. That alone would be an event attended with more than common danger. Without meaning to retract any thing which he had ever said of the Republic of France, he would say, that at no period whatever would the conquest of this country be attended with such irreparable ruin as it would if now conquered by the Republic of France. He did not mean to retract what he had said in favour of the French Republic. It was true, he did not wish to see the old Monarchy restored—he rejoiced in the formation of a Republic, such as they wished to form originally, and not in that great and powerful Republic which they had become from the opposition of the Crowned Heads of Europe. The first impression would be dangerous, and equally to be dreaded either from Republican or Monarchical France; for he did not believe, if it should happen that a general spirit of loyalty should arise in France, and re-enthrone a Monarch as unexpectedly as our Charles II. was restored, and that he was to recall to his Councils all those his friends who were now scattered throughout Europe, that they would abate one atom of what had been added and won by Republican power. He was persuaded that they would insist on the Rhine as the line of boundary,—they would retain their conquests in Italy and Flanders,—their influence in Holland, and would endeavour to wring from us the sovereignty of the sea.

He really thought that Buonaparte was a great and admirable General, and would pay him and the French nation a solid compliment, which should be this, that we should take all human precautions to repel their attacks. Here again he would advise his countrymen to be upon their guard against any specious declarations of our enemies. We very probably should see most magnificent declarations from Buonaparte to the Directory, that he would not sully his laurels by being a plunderer and oppressor—he would most probably send forth ostentatious promises of peace to the cottager, and protection to the poor—he would promise peace to the friends of Republicanism, and say, that he came only for the purpose of establishing a free and humane government; but would Englishmen be so deceived? Could they be so besotted as to credit these declarations? Let them look at the practice of our enemies, and there see how far their acts agreed with these splendid promises. True it might be, that in the early and virtuous times of the Roman Republic, they fought only for glory—Sparta might fight for fame; but it was not so with the French Republic; their tree of liberty was planted in the garden of the monarchy, and bore all the luxurious fruit of the former periods of their history.—They were eager in the pursuits of all these reinforcements of luxury for which they had heretofore been distinguished; their capital was converted into a museum of the arts, and a school for artists of all the world. They did not conquer for glory, for with glory they were gorged. They did not want territory, for they had already more than was sufficient. No, they wanted the ships, the trade, the wealth, the money, and the manufactures of Great Britain; and for this they would give us their liberty. They perhaps might do it, but the price they demanded was the sinews, the heart, the blood, bones, and marrow of our country. They called us a nation of merchants, and he trusted we should retain so much of our mercantile character as to look at and examine our bargain, to see, at least, whether they had not a different sort of liberty for exportation to that which they kept for home consumption.

Let us next look at the question of policy. The question he would ask was this, Was it likely that they would establish a better liberty here than they had at home? Would they suffer here a pure and genuine liberty, to be a contrast to the mockery of it established in their own nation? There was also another point in which the question might be viewed, as to the nature of the enmity entertained against us. It was not his intention to speak harshly; and he regretted much that torrent of violent language which had very frequently been used in that House. But when he recollected those violent expressions, he was inclined to give credit for their avowed designs of revenge. He was inclined to believe their sincerity, when they vowed revenge; and he gave them full credit for the full extent of the vengeance which they professed.

If any one were to ask him how the enemy was to be opposed without giving his support to Administration? He would answer, it is a question which I now cannot stop to discuss with you. First, let us rally round the Constitution, and preserve it from the enemy. Others might say, that we had been led into the situation by the incapacity of Administration, and that those who led us into the situation ought to get us out of it likewise: He had nothing indeed to object to the logic of this reasoning, but a great deal to the prudence of it. He would reason with such Gentlemen thus: If you are earnest in your argument, you must be sure that the enemy will be foiled, and if so, you cannot be sincere in your opinion that the incapacity of Ministers has reduced us to the present situation. But some gentlemen came with a sort of half zeal, a diluted spirit, and modified determination;—they would act, if once the French were really to invade us; but this was a most absurd way of reasoning—Was it not important to be prepared before hand for resistance! Why not immediately prepare to resist?—Yet it was so, that some gentlemen promised their left arm to their country, but could not be prevailed upon to promise their right. They would take the field with a pistol, but could not be induced to use a musket.—This sort of conduct, in his opinion, was both childish and ridiculous in the extreme. For these reasons he wished to see a higher zeal animating the country—He hoped to see all private feelings absorbed and lost, and that one great and vigorous spirit should pervade all ranks throughout the kingdom; and that all service, from whoever offered, would be gladly received.

Certainly there were many matters of detail in the prosecution of this measure. When there were bodies of men in this town they should not be unemployed in the use of arms; all great manufactories, breweries, &c. should have the men trained and armed. There was another set to which there could be no objection: it was ridiculous on a Sunday to see two hulking fellows behind a carriage—he thought there could be no objection to their being trained. They might assemble in their several streets and squares, and deposit their arms at night in the houses of their respective masters. He trusted, if there should be a necessity, that not even a single company of guards would be left, but that his Majesty would entrust himself with voluntary corps. There was another description of persons to whom the thing had not occurred, or he believed they would have long ago enrolled themselves—he meant many young gentlemen of high rank, who we daily saw mounted on horses of high blood—prying the fruit shops, and patrolling Bond Street, previous to their taking the field in Rotten Row. He was ready to give them full credit for their spirit—They would meet danger manfully, and in the hour of distress they would not fly their country. He was convinced they would never be found dependant emigrants and wretched wanderers in a foreign land.

With every desire to see this ardent spirit kindled and blazing with force throughout the kingdom, yet he hoped, that the desire of peace should be more manifest, if possible, than ever. He would purchase it at the price of some concession, if it could be obtained.—But he felt no hesitation in saying, that he did not dread the destruction of this country by the outward force of our enemy. The real death of this country would originate from another source. It would be in the difficulty of collecting the burdens imposed upon the people, and retaining their hearts. If the load of expence we now endured was continued, that must be our dissolution; and if we were driven to that abyss of distress, yet even then we ought to shew our enemies, that we could be as desperate as themselves, and if it came to the push, be as ferocious robbers, and as good pirates. The mortal wounds of this country he suspected would come from the tongue and pen of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—that pen, always calculating the produce of new taxes, and his eloquence employed in persuading the House of their necessity. He hoped, whatever our state of preparations might be, that we should not fail to avail ourselves of any opportunity of uniting. There was one situation, however, in which peace ought not to be made; and however much as an Englishman he felt it would not be successful, yet, let the Hon. Gentleman beware how he treated with a French army landed. Such a peace would be inevitable ruin, and the ultimate conquest of this country; it would be an admission of our being conquered—and though we might get rid of them for a fortnight or more, we should soon have them revisit us, and the other consequence would be to break the heart and strength of our navy.

He was convinced that nothing had shaken the public opinion of the intentions of public men more than the conduct of those who had lately deserted what was called the Whig Party. He very readily admitted that there was not the same greediness among the friends of the Hon. Gentleman, for place and emolument, as among those who joined him in support of the cause of morality, religion, and order. It was therefore now that he wished an union upon quite different principles. There must not be any more coalition of parties—the country abhorred them; and whatever objections had been made, and whatever mischief might have arisen from party spirit, he was convinced much greater mischiefs had arisen from party coalitions. If the people of England were roused, they were not to look at this or that man; nor at this moment should there be any suspicious co-operation, but it should appear that there are persons who act upon grounds of real patriotism. Looking at particular men did not become a crisis such as the present. If he were told, that in a nation of eight millions of men of liberal education, there were only two who could save that nation, he would say, that not only it could not be saved, but that it was not worth saving. A return was to be made of the number of men; but give him a return of the heart and spirit of the country, to know whether it would be defended or not. He was sure that the people of this country would defend themselves if the whole of the present leading men were at once blotted out from public knowledge.

He was sorry now that he must say a few words as to himself—we lived now in shabby times, and the motives of men were liable to be misconstrued. He allowed he was the political enemy of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt)—personal enemy he was to no man—and his political enemy he should unalterably remain, and to the whole of that system upon which he acted.—He had as unalterable an attachment to his Hon. Friend (Mr Fox) because he conceived that his principles went to the protection of liberty, and to procure reforms, which would prove security in future against corruption again producing the same mischiefs. But he should think himself the meanest of wretches, if, either from motives of enmity, of prejudice, or of apprehension, he was for a moment to hesitate to lend his best assistance to repel any foreign enemy from our shores. He thought the country had a right to call for the exertion of every man in the community, and all ranks in the country; and it was a call particularly upon those who had deserted their former friends, now to come forward with double energy.

The part of the Address which he confessed he liked the least, was that which related to domestic treasons. Most certainly Government must know better than he could do, what were the grounds of this assertion. It was rumoured that the Habeas Corpus was to be suspended. The Hon. Gentleman must not expect him to give his assent readily. The House would recollect, upon a former occasion for suspending the Habeas Corpus, they thought themseves bore out in their opinion that no conspiracy existed, by the subsequent verdict of the Jury. What other persons had been concerned, or what other treasons had since been committed, he could not possibly know; but he hoped any act committed by the momentary passions of any Society, would not induce the Minister to take a step which would throw a damp upon the spirit of the country, and check the wished for unanimity. If he was called upon again for confidence, the Hon. Gentleman must allow him to doubt.

He would just add one word more, and that related to Ireland;—he meant, on an early day, to submit to the House some propositions respecting that country.—He would now only remind them, that that finew of our strength was gone. No Government ever lost the heart of a nation, without misruling them; and if Ireland was now part of our weakness, and not of our strength, there was a tenfold necessity of vigour and unanimity.

Mr PITT said, that the satisfaction he felt, he believed in common with every other Gentleman in the House, at the eloquent, dignified, and impressive speech which had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman—a speech which appeared to come from a heart animated with a true English spirit, and which he was sure would meet with approbation in every quarter of the kingdom; after such a speech, he could not bring himself to dwell long upon those parts of the Hon. Gentleman's speech in which he had the misfortune not to concur.—He felt himself at this moment much more inclined to express his satisfaction at the determination which the Honourable Gentleman had so eloquently and so spiritedly expressed, of resisting the arms of France, than to enter into any discussion with him. Gratified as he was with the declaration which the House had just made, and willing as he was to receive with pleasure those warm effusions of that British spirit by which he was actuated, still he must beg leave to retain, and more than retain these opinions which he had so often expressed, and to which the House acceded.—The conduct of France, and those circumstances which led the Hon. Gentleman at this crisis to offer his support to Government, so far from being new to him (Mr Pitt), or to the country, were nothing more than that which must naturally have been expected from that system which the French had manifested from the very earliest periods of the Revolution, and which then met with the approbation of the Hon. Gentleman. Their conduct in every instance had verified the predictions which had been made by the wisest and most experienced politicians, and proved the wisdom of that system of resistance which happily for this country had been adopted in opposition to the Hon. Gentleman's advice. If that system had not been adopted at that period when the zeal and animation of the people, though great, were not so great as they are now, the Honourable Gentleman would have been left without any means of exercising that zeal which he has now professed, and he would no longer have this House as a theatre in which to display his abilities.

The nation, long before the Hon. Gentleman, had displayed the utmost unanimity; they knew they were contending for the preservation of their liberties, their laws, and every thing which could be valuable to men in civilized society. In maintaining this arduous conflict, they would certainly be happy of the assistance the Hon. Gentleman, but they would have been able to maintain the contest, even if they had not the benefit of such assistance. There were two points in the speech of the Hon. Gentleman, to which he could not avoid calling the attention of the House a few minutes:—The Hon. Gentleman had made allusions upon the present situation of Ireland, and given notice of his intention of making a motion to that country. What the nature of that motion was to be, he could not foresee; but he would venture to assert, that if Ireland formed part of the weakness of the country, instead of its strength, as the Hon. Gentleman had stated, it was only because many misguided people in that country had imbibed those very principles, the destructive consequences of which the Hon. Gentleman had expatiated upon with so much eloquence, and which he would not weaken by attempting to enforce. It was because those principles had made a greater impression in that country than they had in this, and because the arts of deception and misrepresentation had been more successful there than they had been here. Wishing, as he did, and no man more sincerely wished it, to see a system of conciliation with Ireland, whatever such a system was practicable, he would tell the Hon. Gentleman, that much as he wished for peace with Ireland, such an event, he did not mean peace with that party which had adopted the principles and supported the cause of France—such a conciliation was impossible; it would resemble nothing but a disgraceful capitulation, a capitulation like that which the Hon. Gentleman had so eloquently and so forcibly reprobated, with a French army in England. It would be a capitulation with an army of France, arrayed under the standard of Jacobinism, in the heart of Ireland. He most perfectly agreed with the Honourable Gentleman in abhorring the idea of treating for peace with a French army on English territory——He could conceive no danger, however great, which could justify a nation of freemen in making a disgraceful peace, or rather a disgraceful capitulation with an inveterate enemy—and if the unanimous feeling of every man who had an English heart in his bosom, had not already made law, he hoped there was not a man who heard him who would hesitate for a moment to declare it treason to treat for peace, while a single French regiment remained on English territory. He begged to apply the same sentiments and feelings to Ireland; and if he had stated, he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would give him the benefit of these principles he had so eloquently enforced when applying to France. The other part of the Hon. Gentleman's speech, to which he wished to say a few words, was that in which he commented upon the assertion in the message relative to the existence of conspiracies in this country. The Hon. Gentleman had very fairly admitted, that what might be known to Government which were not known to him; the Hon. Gentleman was perfectly correct in this statement, but he thought that enough was already known to the country at large to justify the assertion, and any measure which the wisdom of Parliament might think it necessary to adopt.——He was afraid it was a circumstance too notorious that there was a body of men in this country, but too considerable in their numbers and activity, who were willing to go the most daring and atrocious lengths, in concert with the enemies of the country, for the purpose of establishing in this country a new republican system, under the auspices of a foreign power, and by the means of a foreign force; of the truth of this assertion, they had abundant proofs to justify Parliament in adopting precaution

measures. If they looked to the proceedings of the French, they would find that there was no ſpeech made, no proclamation iſſued, to induce their reluctant armies to embark in a dangerous expedition againſt England; no temptation held out to forward the equipment of their ſcanty marine, in which they did not deſcribe, in the ſtrongeſt terms, and with the utmoſt confidence, the hopes they had of co-operation from traitors in this country.

When they knew that the avowed intention of the enemy was to invade this country—when they knew that the enemy built their moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs from the aſſiſtance of diſaffected men in this country, and when they conſidered, that in former times Parliaments conſidered themſelves as bound, upon receiving information from the Crown of the exiſtence of conſpiracies, to take meaſures for ſtrengthening the hands of the Executive Government—when they reflected upon all theſe circumſtances, they would be wanting to themſelves, they would betray their own happineſs, if they did not take the moſt efficacious meaſures for their own ſecurity. The Honourable Gentleman had alluded to a rumour of ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus—he deſired to avow his intention of propoſing that meaſure, and he truſted the Houſe would give effect to it as a law before they parted that night. He was ſure his Right Hon. Friend would have before now made a motion to that effect, if he had not been informed that there was an intention, in another place, of originating a meaſure of that kind. So ſtrongly did he feel the neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure, that if he did not propoſe it now, it was only in the hopes that but very few minutes would elapſe before a bill to that effect would be brought to them from another place. He would not detain the Houſe any longer, as there exiſted no difference of opinion. He hoped he had ſhewn, that he was willing to receive the ſupport of the Hon. Gentleman with the utmoſt pleaſure, and had given him every credit for the ſincerity of his intentions; and that at the ſame time he had, in a fair, manly, and ingenuous manner, noticed theſe points in which he unfortunately found himſelf bound to differ from that Hon. Gentleman.

The SPEAKER then put the queſtion upon the Addreſs, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

PAYMENTS TO SWITZERLAND.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing the payment of any debts, &c. to perſons reſiding in Switzerland, and for various other purpoſes. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

HABEAS CORPUS.

A meſſage from the Lords was delivered, ſtating that their Lordſhips had agreed to a bill to arreſt and detain ſuch perſons as his Majeſty may ſuſpect of conſpiring againſt his Perſon and Government.

Mr DUNDAS moved that the bill be read a firſt time.

Mr SHERIDAN ſaid, he was extremely ſorry, after what he had ſaid, to be under the neceſſity of oppoſing this meaſure, but the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act was a meaſure to which he could not accede, unleſs he had much ſtronger proof laid before him. If the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus was juſtified merely upon the ground of this threatened invaſion, he ſhould not have oppoſed it; but when they put it upon the ground of traitorous ſocieties exiſting in this country, he could not agree to it without more ſpecific proof.

Mr PITT ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman ſuppoſed him to have ſaid, that the moſt perfect unanimity prevailed in the country before his ſpeech was made, and he had drawn as an inference from it, that the preſent meaſure muſt therefore be unneceſſary. He appealed to the Houſe if he did not ſay, when ſpeaking of the general ſpirit and determination of the people, that there were a body of men, but too inconſiderable their numbers and activity, who were hoſtile to the conſtitution of this country; and he wiſhed to know whether at this moment, when the zeal and patriotiſm of the country were about to be called forth, precautions ought not to be taken to fruſtrate the attempts of thoſe who formed the contraſt to the brave and patriotic part of the people?

The Hon. Gentleman ſaid, he would agree to the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus, if it was merely grounded upon the danger of invaſion; but ſurely this did not agree with the caution which the Hon. Gentleman had ſo ably recommended on this day? Would he wiſh to ſee the enemy here, before he would take meaſures to enſure internal tranquillity—before he would attempt to defeat the hopes of thoſe who invited them over? They were told of the exiſtence of theſe plots by the Executive Government of this country; they were told it by the French themſelves—Would they not believe ſuch evidence? Would they not adopt the ſame meaſures for their ſafety, which their anceſtors had always taken under circumſtances of much leſs danger?

The Houſe divided.

For the motion, 183 } Majority 178
Againſt it, 5 }

When re-admitted into the Gallery, we found

Mr PITT on his legs, diſcuſſing the queſtion of the duration of the bill. He had ſtated that the public buſineſs was in ſuch a ſtate of advancement, that a few weeks would probably put an end to the ſeſſion, and if there was no chance of any ſudden change taking place to render this meaſure unneceſſary, he could not conceive any objection to the period of duration, as expreſſed in the bill.

Mr HOBHOUSE ſaid, ſo ſerious a ſubject as this required very ſtrong proof; and as no ſuch proof had been given, he had oppoſed the bill.

Mr TIERNEY ſaid, he would not vote for any meaſure which tended to abridge the liberty of the ſubject, from confidence in the King's Miniſters; but in this caſe there was the finding of a grand jury to juſtify Parliament in adopting this meaſure.

Mr JOLLIFFE approved of the meaſure.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Lord Hawkeſbury in the chair.

Mr TIERNEY moved to leave out the words the firſt February, and to inſert the words "the firſt November, or within ten days after the meeting of the next ſeſſion of Parliament."

The Committee then divided.

For the amendment, 14 } Majority 99
Againſt it, 113 }

The bill went through the Committee, was read a third time and paſſed.

Adjourned at half paſt ſeven till to-morrow.

APRIL 21.

The Speaker accompanied by ſeveral Members, attended at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, where the Royal aſſent was given by Commiſſion to the bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus act.

London.

APRIL 23.

LOAN.

Friday a deputation from the four different liſts of Gentlemen, who are competitors for the enſuing loan, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by appointment, at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, when Mr Pitt informed them that he propoſed on Monday next to contract for a loan of ſeventeen millions ſterling, for the ſervice of the preſent year, of which ſum two millions were intended for Ireland. He ſaid he propoſed to give 150l. conſols and 50l. red. for every 100l. Sterling; the reſt was to be made up by a bonus in long annuities; and the inſtallments were to be made as follow:—

1ſt Payment,	30 April	10l.	5th Payment,	23 Aug.	15l.
2d ———	23 May	15l.	6th ———	21 Sept.	10l.
3d ———	22 June	15l.	7th ———	23 Oct.	10l.
4th ———	20 July	15l.	8th ———	23 Nov.	10l.

At the preſent price of conſols—the loan will ſtand nearly thus:—

150l. conſols at	48¼	-	£. 73	2 6
50l. red.	48	-	24	0 0
			£. 97	2 9

The remaining 2l. 17s. 6d. is to be made up by a long annuity, which will probably be taken at from 13⅛ to 13½ per cent.—The loweſt bidder of courſe to have the loan.

Mr Pitt, on being aſked whether he ſhould require any further monies for the ſervice of the year, ſtipulated that he ſhould be at liberty to raiſe 3½ millions by a vote of credit, and two millions more by the iſſue of Exchequer bills.

After the extent of the loan was known, ſtocks felt a depreciation of about ½ per cent.

The Loan of Seventeen Millions was this day agreed for. The bidders on the Long Annuity were,

DANIEL GILES,	7l 10s 1d	BANKERS	6l 10d
BATTYE for Stock Ex.	7l 2 d	BOYD and Co.	4l 11d

Meſſ. Boyd and Co. being the loweſt bidders on the Annuity, have the loan.

L. 150 Conſols,	48½	-	L. 72 15 0
50 Reduced,	47½	-	23 15 0
4-11 Long Ann. at 13 years,		-	3 3 11
Diſcount,	-	-	3 0 0
			L. 102 13 11

Friday, Alexander Galloway ſurrendered himſelf at the Secretary of State's Office, on being informed that a warrant was iſſued againſt him. He was committed for further examination.

Friday, Thomas Spence, late a bookſeller in Little Turnſtile, Holborn, and publiſher of *Pigs Meat*, or *Food for Swine*, was taken into cuſtody, at his houſe in Oxford Street, and committed to the Houſe of Correction, on a charge of ſedition.

On Saturday morning, at half paſt eight o'clock, Mr Roger O'Connor, who was lately liberated from his confinement in Ireland, was arreſted under a warrant from the Duke of Portland, at his apartments in Craven-ſtreet, by Mr Sylveſter, a King's meſſenger, accompanied by Mr Marian, an Iriſh meſſenger, who recognized him. Mr O'Connor offered no kind of reſiſtance. He was taken to Mr Sylveſter's houſe, and in the evening was ſent back to Ireland, accompanied by two meſſengers, as Government did not think it prudent that he ſhould remain in this country. Mr O'Connor had, on his arrival in England, on Wedneſday, applied to the Duke of Portland for leave to go to his brother at Maidſtone, which we underſtand was refuſed.

The Committee of the Correſponding Society apprehended in Wych-ſtreet, were on Saturday brought up to be examined by the Privy Council. The accuſed perſons, after ſeverally undergoing interrogatories, which laſted from one in the afternoon till five, were remanded back to the priſons of Coldbathfields and Tothill-fields.

There have been no other arreſts in London ſince our laſt, as the correſponding gentry are all at hide and ſeek, fearing they ſhould be apprehended.

Among the papers ſeized belonging to the Committee of the Correſponding Society, was a very ſlagitious printed one, called "The Torch; or a Light to enlighten the Nations of Europe in their way towards Peace and Happineſs."

The circular cards of the Society were alſo ſeized, on which Æſop's fable of the man and his three ſons, whom he had called together to adviſe them to be ſtedfaſt to each other, was emblematically engraved.

Among the important papers recently diſcovered, through the apprehenſion of certain perſons, is ſaid to be the index of a correſpondence in cyphers, of which Government has ſeen a great deal, but which has been hitherto unintelligible for want of the proper *key*. The key being found, it has unlocked ſome hidden treaſures, which are likely to be very valuable to the *denouements* of the conſpiracy.

In conſequence of the diſcoveries made by the ſeizure of the papers belonging to the Executive Committee of the Correſponding Society, near two hundred warrants of arreſt have, within the laſt two days, been iſſued from the office of the Secretary of State, againſt perſons ſuſpected of treaſonable and ſeditious practices, forty of which were ſent off yeſterday to Manchеſter.

Several more perſons have been arreſted there.

It was on Saturday night reported, that in conſequence of ſome recent exceſſes at Manchеſter, martial law had been proclaimed in that town and neighbourhood. We give the ſtatement as a rumour unaccredited but yet ſo general as to challenge our notice.

On Friday laſt a number of ſwords and guns were found thrown over London Bridge, and had reſted upon the foundation that is above the water.

It is reported, that the 21ſt of next month was the day appointed by the conſpirators to ſet fire to the principal towns in England.

Serious apprehenſions it ſeems are entertained for the ſafety of the Iſle of Wight. The inhabitants have caught the alarm, and are of opinion that the French mean to poſſeſs themſelves of that iſland as a depot.—Five regiments are under orders thither; and a frigate has been commanded to cruize at the back of the iſland to make ſignals on important occaſions.

Orders have been iſſued that all the heavy baggage belonging to the regiments now doing duty on the coaſt, ſhall, in caſe of a ſudden march to repel the enemy, be left to the care of guards appointed from the proviſional cavalry, and new raiſed infantry corps, whoſe peculiar duty this would form a principal part of, together with the care of the cattle, &c. The exact weight, according to this regulation, allowed each dragoon officer on a march of this kind, is only twenty pounds, all above will inſtantly be deſtroyed, as any unneceſſary incumbrance would much retard the rapid progreſs of theſe regiments, and conſequently afford the enemy an opportunity of penetrating farther into the country.

By a recent regulation, Commanders of corps are precluded from the power they hitherto had of drawing on the agents of their regiments. The Paymaſter of the regiment is in future to be the only perſon communicating with the agent on financial matters; and as he is to expreſsly ſtate the intended application of every guinea at the time of drawing, the particulars of each officer's account will every month be known at the War-Office.

The Hon. Artillery Company were on Saturday night under arms in the artillery-ground, by order from the Secretary of State, as were ſeveral other military corps, to guard the metropolis.

The Duke of Berry arrived on Saturday from Edinburgh, charged by Monſieur, brother to Louis XVIII. to tender to his Majeſty his own ſervices, as well as thoſe of all the emigrated French Nobiemen in this country, who, both from a ſenſe of honour as well as gratitude, are ready to concur in the defence of a country, which is become now almoſt the only aſylum of the unfortunate victims of the French Revolution.

CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 23.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Engliſh Wheat,	40	52	0	Malt,	37	39	0
Eſſex,	53	55	0	Fine,	—	40	0
Barley,	23	28	0	New Oats,	14	19	0
Fine,	—	29	0	Mealing,	20	23	0

—STOCKS.—

BANK STOCK		INDIA STOCK	
3 *per centum.*	48¼ ⅜	*Long Ann.*	13⅞ ⅛ 3:16
4 *per cent.*	58¼ ½	*Short*	5 15-16 6
5 *per cent. Ann.*	71¼ ½ ¾	*Lot. Tick.*	

This day (April 23.) at twelve o'clock,
3 *per cent. con.* 48¼ ⅜

—BIRTH—

On Wedneſday laſt, at his houſe in Sackville Street, the Lady of Walter Boyd, Eſq. M. P. of a daughter.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—APRIL 26.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 23.

Heard counſel in the appeal SMITH againſt NEWLANDS.

The Duke of PORTLAND delivered a meſſage from the King, ſtating that a loan of two millions was wanted for Ireland, and that the Parliament of that country would make good the intereſt of the ſame.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 23.

Mr WM. DUNDAS brought up a bill for calling out and embodying ſuch part of the Scotch militia as his Majeſty may think proper. It was read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and committed to-morrow.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY

On the motion of Mr PITT, the Houſe reſolved into a Committee of Supply, Mr HOBART in the chair.

The SECRETARY at WAR moved that the ſum of 2,351,391l. 19s. 3d. be granted for the extraordinaries of the army from the 24th of December 1796, to the 24th December 1797, not yet provided for by Parliament.

Mr PITT obſerved that the whole amount of the expenditure in this ſervice was now before the Houſe, and gentlemen would recollect that this ſum was nearly what he had ſtated would be the probable exceſs of the extraordinaries. The Houſe would therefore be convinced that there was nothing new in the preſent vote—The motion was agreed to.

Mr PYBUS moved that 10,000 ſeamen be employed for the ſervices of the year 1799, in addition to the 110,000 already voted by Parliament.

Mr PITT ſaid the Houſe would recollect, that the 110,000 ſeamen voted for the preſent year was 10,000 leſs than the number employed laſt year. When the 110,000 were voted, it was then ſtated, that unleſs ſome extraordinary exertions were wanted, this number was perfectly adequate to the ſervice of the year.—Gentlemen were aware that the circumſtances which have happened ſince, do not admit any reduction in expences incurred for the national defence, particularly in this important ſervice. He had the ſatisfaction, however, of informing the Houſe, that there were already about 6 or 7000 ſeamen in actual ſervice above the number voted. The preſent motion then went only to cover about 6000, and to provide for 4000 more.

He had alſo the ſatisfaction of ſtating, that this force was equal to every thing that the moſt anxious mind could wiſh, for the effectual protection of the country, without curtailing any ſervice whatever in the moſt diſtant parts of the globe. He might perhaps propoſe ſome meaſure for raiſing the number of ſeamen wanted, and, if any legiſlative meaſure ſhould be thought neceſſary, he truſted that, in the preſent circumſtances of the country, no neceſſary meaſure would be oppoſed, however vigorous it might be. The motion was carried.

Mr PYBUS then voted that the ſum of 7l. per man per month, be raiſed for defraying the expence of the above ſeamen—Agreed to.

Several other ſums were voted, among which were the following:

200,000l. to the bank for the reduction of the national debt—10,043l. to make good ſums iſſued by his Majeſty, in conſequence of Addreſſes of that Houſe—13,000l. for the forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa—10,000l. to the South Sea Company—3,000l. to the Britiſh Muſeum—7,000l. for the expence of printing the votes of the Houſe—12,657l. for the ſuffering clergy and laity of France, &c.

LAND TAX.

Mr PITT moved the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the land tax bill.

Mr JOLIFFE wiſhed it to be delayed.

Mr PITT would ſay a few words upon the delay ſuggeſted. No meaſure had ever been brought forward with more conſideration, nor was there ever, upon any other occaſion, more opportunity given for the deliberation of the Houſe. It was the ultimate, not the immediate, utility of the meaſure that he looked to, yet its preſent advantages had been proved that very day. The funds were that day higher than they had been any other day ſince the meaſure was firſt mentioned in the Houſe. He had alſo the ſatisfaction to ſtate to the Houſe, that he had this day negociated a loan, and with the competition of four reſpectable characters, concluded a more favourable bargain to the public, than he ever did in a period of the greateſt tranquillity. This bargain was two per cent. in favour of the public, which made upon the whole from 400,000l. to 500,000l.

Mr JOLIFFE moved, that the bill be read a ſecond time this day fortnight, upon which a long debate aroſe.—(Left ſitting at ſeven o'clock.)

BELFAST, April 23.

It appears that General Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY has reſigned the command of the army in Ireland—in conſequence of which General LAKE, who was hitherto Commander of the Northern Diſtrict, has iſſued the following order:

"Lieutenant-General LAKE, having received his "Majeſty's command, as ſenior Lieutenant-General u-"pon the Staff, to take the command of all his Majeſ-"ty's forces in Ireland, until further ſignification of his "Majeſty's pleaſure, has ordered Major-General NU-"GENT to take the command of all the troops until "further orders; and that all reports be made to him "accordingly."

WAR-OFFICE, DUBLIN-CASTLE, April 18. 1798.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following promotions in the army on this Eſtabliſhment, viz.

PENCIBLE CAVALRY.

Mid-Lothian, Hoſpital-Mate Henry Reed, Surgeon, vice Stanley, reſigned.—*Roxburgh and Selkirk*, Wm. Elliſon, Cornet, vice Higgins, ſuperſeded; Samuel Carruthers, Surgeon, vice Lindſay, deceaſed.

PENCIBLE INFANTRY.

Second Battalion Argyleſhire, Captain-Lieut. Jol. Wilſon, Captain, vice M'Quarrie, reſigned; Lieut. Angus Fraſer, Captain-Lieutenant, vice Wilſon, promoted.—*Duke of York's, or Royal Inverneſs Highland Regiment*, Lieut. Wm. Roſs, Captain, vice Farquharſon, reſigned.—*Elgin*, Edward Eagle, Enſign, vice G. Eagle, reſigned.—*Fraſer's*, Capt.-Lieut. David Urquhart, Captain, vice Simon Frazer, promoted; Lieut. Robert Thomſon, Captain-Lieutenant, vice Urquhart, promoted.—*Perthſhire*, John Stewart, Eſq. Captain-Lieutenant, vice Manuel, promoted; Enſign Barak Kirk, Lieutenant, vice Duncan, deceaſed; Neile Stewart, Enſign, vice Kirk, promoted.—*Ross*, Major James Stewart, from late York Fuzileers, Major, vice Honeyman, exchanged.

Married, on Monday, at Callands, Mr ANDREW WHITE, manufacturer in Glaſgow, to Miſs JEAN AITKEN, daughter of Mr John Aitken of Callands.

Died at Perth, upon Monday the 16th April current, Mr ARCHIBALD DOW, merchant there.

Mrs KINNEAR of Kinloch, died at Kinloch, on Thurſday the 5th April curt.

JOHN TOD, Eſq. of Kirkland, died at his houſe there, on Sunday the 15th curt.

Yeſterday the Town Council unanimouſly elected Dr JAMES HOME, Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, to be Profeſſor of *Materia Medica* in this Univerſity, in the room of Dr FRANCIS HOME, who has reſigned.

Monday, the ballot for the Four Diſtricts of the County of the City of Edinburgh took place. Nothing could excel the harmony and ſatisfaction which pervaded it; every perſon departed highly gratified with the candour, juſtice, and open frankneſs which had taken place in the whole proceedings, ſo novel and intereſting.

The Earl of GLASGOW is appointed Colonel, and RICHARD A. OSWALD, Eſq. Lieutenant Colonel of the Ayrſhire militia.

The Earl of ABOYNE is to have the command of the Aberdeen and Banff-ſhire regiment of militia.

Monday morning, Lieutenants M'VEAN and RAE, of the 4th fencibles in barracks at Aberdeen, had a meeting on the Broad-hill in the Links, attended by their ſeconds: The firſt fire was given by Mr RAE, and the ball lodged in Mr M'VEAN's ſide—every medical effort to extract it has hitherto been in vain.

Beſt Meal in Edinburgh Market, 1s. per peck.

The STRANRAER VOLUNTEERS have agreed, in caſe of invaſion, or imminent danger thereof, to extend their ſervices to any part of the weſtern military diſtrict.

Four perſons have been apprehended at Whitehaven, who came in a veſſel from Dublin. It is confidently ſaid Councellor SAMPSON is one of them. He was among the perſons who eſcaped when ſeveral others were lately apprehended in Dublin on charges of ſedition.

CONVOY TO THE BALTIC.

The trade for the Baltic will ſail under convoy from Leith Roads, on Monday the 30th curt. wind and weather permitting.

Council Chamber, Edin. April 25. 1798.

Theatre-Royal.

The Laſt Night but two of Performing this Seaſon.
By Deſire of Mrs Dundas of Arniſton.
For the BENEFIT of Mr ROCK,
On SATURDAY, April 28, will be performed
The Celebrated COMEDY of
HE WOULD BE A SOLDIER.

Colonel Talbot,	MR KEMBLE
Crewell,	MR WOODS
Sir Oliver Oldſtick,	MR ROCK
Charlotte,	MRS KEMBLE

Between the Play and Farce a favourite SONG, called,
'Twas within a mile of Edinburgh Town,
By MRS KEMBLE.
After which the celebrated naval DUET of
LET HURRICANES RATTLE.
By MR BOOK and MR DENMAN.
To which will be added, a FARCE, never performed here, called
THE HONEST THIEVES,
Or, The FAITHFUL IRISHMAN.
Teague, the faithful Iriſhman, (with a new comic Song, called
The Iriſh Nuptials, or the Wedding of Ballyporeen,
By Mr ROCK.
Tickets to be had of Mr Rock, No 9, Leith Street, and of Mr Gibb, where places for the boxes may be had.

☞ THOSE GENTLEMEN who have Boxes for the 13th Night of CASTLE SPECTRE are moſt reſpectfully informed, that it will be acted on Monday next April 30, being poſitively the laſt time of performing it this ſeaſon.

THEATRE GLASGOW.

Mr. KEMBLE preſents his reſpects to the Ladies and Gentlemen, and to the Public of Glaſgow—He informs, that having repaired and beautified the Theatre, he purpoſes opening it on Saturday, May 5th, with a Comedy called "The WHEEL OF FORTUNE" and other entertainments, as will be expreſſed in future advertiſements, the whole of the receipts to be given as a Voluntary Contribution towards the Defence of the Country.

Secrets Worth Knowing—The Heir at Law—He's Much to Blame—The Caſtle Spectre—and all the new Pieces that have been acted with ſuch ſucceſs in Edinburgh, will be brought forward during the Company's ſtay at Glaſgow, which will be very ſhort, and on that account the Theatre will be open every night.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

AYR, APRIL 21.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day, by the Right Honourable Lords SWINTON and DUNSINNAN, when *James Ralſide*, wright and glazier in Stewarton, in the county of Ayr, accuſed of writing and ſending anonymous and threatening letters to certain gentlemen in the neighbourhood, was fugitated for not appearing.

The Court then proceeded to the trial of *Robert M'Taggart*, chapman in Wigton; *Thomas Carnochan*, ſhoemaker there; *William Brown*, ſervant to WILLIAM DREW, in Balfron; *James Milligan*, clogmaker in Newton Douglas; and *Charles Mean* in Dalreagle, all in the county of Wigton, accuſed of mobbing and rioting for the purpoſe of obſtructing the execution of the militia act. The three laſt named perſons failing to appear, were outlawed; and the trial having proceeded as to the two firſt, the jury were incloſed at 8 o'clock in the evening, and are to return their verdict at ten o'clock on Monday morning, when the Court proceed with the remainder of their buſineſs.

APRIL 24.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary again met here, at ten o'clock yeſterday morning, and the Jury, upon the trial of *Thomas Carnochan* and *Robert M'Taggart* returned a ſpecial verdict ſo far as regarded *Thomas Carnochan*, and finding the libel not proven againſt *Robert M'Taggart*; he was therefore aſſoilzied and diſmiſſed from the bar, and the Court delayed pronouncing ſentence reſpecting *Carnochan* till this morning at eight o'clock. The Court were then to have proceeded to the trial of *Archibald Gray*, late warehouſe-keeper in Irvine, accuſed to have committed ſeveral acts of ſedition as one of the United Scotchmen; but, not having thought proper to appear to ſtand trial, he was outlawed, his bail bond forfeited, and a Juſticiary warrant granted for his being apprehended and impriſoned, till brought to trial for the foreſaid crime. *James Kennedy*, late nailer at Muirkirk, was then brought to the bar, to ſtand trial for ſtealing iron from the Muirkirk Iron Company; but, having preſented a petition ſubmitting to baniſhment for life, he was baniſhed accordingly, upon conſent of the Advocate Depute.

The Court then diſcuſſed ſeveral appeals in civil caſes, and this morning met at eight, when, after conſidering the terms of the verdict againſt *Carnochan*, the Judges thought it expedient to remit the ſame to the High Court of Juſticiary for their conſideration.

DUBLIN, April 20.

Very ſtrong information having been received by the Captain of the Ancient Britons, near Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, that two men of the name of LONG, in that place, were concerned in treaſonable acts, and had a quantity of pike-heads, ball, &c. concealed, this gentlemen went to their reſidence, and demanded that thoſe things ſhould be given up to him.—This was peremptorily refuſed, in a moſt haughty tone, whereupon the officer, whoſe information was undeniable, cauſed the puniſhment of picketing to be inflicted upon one of them, who was the deepeſt in the plot, to compel him to confeſs, which LONG endured for a time, but begged to be taken down, and ſaid he would confeſs. It was done accordingly, and from his confeſſion a quantity of pike-heads, ball, &c. were immediately brought forth, and thus were wreſted out of the hands of traitors, by this ſlight puniſhment, thoſe implements ſecreted for murder and maſſacre, and in doing which many lives have perhaps been ſaved.—*Freem. Journ.*

Wedneſday his Excellency the Commander in Chief Aid de-Camps, Secretary, and ſuite, arrived at Kilkenny from the ſouthward.

APRIL 21.

Yeſterday, the Quarter Aſſembly was held at the Exhibition Houſe in William Street; Alderman THOMAS ANDREWS, as next in ſucceſſion to the Chair, was elected Lord Mayor; and FREDERICK DARLEY and NATHANIEL HONE, Eſqrs. were elected Sheriffs for the year enſuing, from Michaelmas next.

On Thurſday, the Univerſity was viſited by Lord CLARE as Vice Chancellor, and Dr DUIGNAN as repreſentative for the Archbiſhop of Dublin, a viſitor.

The viſitation of the College ended on Saturday, when *nineteen* young gentlemen were expelled—ſome for contumacy in refuſing to anſwer queſtions put to them—others for being UNITED *Iriſhmen!!!*

CARLUKE, (Lanarkſhire) April 20. 1798.

The ſubſcriptions in this pariſh, in aid of Government, have gone on with the greateſt readineſs, and have been refuſed only by a very few, which has not given the leaſt ſurpriſe to their neighbours, who, ſenſible of the bleſſings they enjoy, have cheerfully contributed 342l. 16s. 6d. towards the defence of all that is dear to them, againſt an unprincipled and mercileſs foe.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The Ocean, an American ſhip from China, arrived at Cowes, on Friday, brought diſpatches for the Eaſt-India Company, which reached town on Saturday. Theſe ſtate, that the Glatton, Boddam, and Creſcent were at Wampea on the 15th Nov. the former going to Bombay to be docked; Captain Vyvian dead.

The Marquis of Lanſdown, King George, and Hilſborough, arrived at St Helena, left Madras on the 18th of October.

The Duke of Buccleugh and Walter Boyd were daily expected at St Helena from the Cape.

The Ariadne, extra-ſhip, had arrived at St Helena; ſhe left Bengal on the 27th of October, when the Iſabella, Britannia, and Albion, extra-ſhips, were there.

Lord Mornington, in the Virginie frigate, arrived at the Cape on the 28th of January.

The Carron was at the Cape, and the Belvidere was going in.

The extra-ſhip, Thomas, had been taken off Trincomale.

The extra-ſhip, Royal Charlotte, was blown up at Culpee, and all on board periſhed.

The Walter Boyd, M'Culloch, having ſprung a leak, in her paſſage from Calcutta, her cargo was taken out to be repaired.

Thirteen whalers have been taken in the South Seas, one of which was commanded by Captain Clarke, and belonged to Mr Starbuck.

The Zephyr packet, Captain Scot, left St Helena the 4th of January, for Madras, with diſpatches on board from Lord Macartney, under the charge of Major Crauford.

The homeward-bound Eaſt-India fleet may be expected early in the enſuing month.

PASSENGERS PER THE OCEAN,

Mr John Robinſon, ſecond mate of the Canton.
Major Johnſon, in the ſervice of the Nabob of Arcot.
Mr J. Gilleſpie, ſurgeon on the Madras Eſtabliſhment.
Mr James Neſbit, purſer of the Rockingham.

We are confidently informed, that the Duke of Brunſwick wrote a letter very recently to the Princeſs of Wales, in which he informed her, that the Courts of Berlin and Vienna had come to a reſolution of not ſuffering the French to proceed any longer in their career of revolutionizing one country after the other.

The laſt Paris Journals ſay, that Buonaparte is gone to Toulon to command an important expedition. If this be true, Naples is no doubt his object, and that country will be revolutionized. No ſerious attempt will probably be made on Britain or Ireland till the long nights return.

The Directory of France have it in contemplation to found a colony in Egypt.—Ten ſcientific men are to go upon the expedition now fitting out. They are furniſhed with all neceſſary books, and inſtruments. ELCHASSERIAUX, who drew up a report upon the ſubject, after ſtating the grounds upon which the French Government are to ſeize upon the land of Egypt, concludes thus:—"The time is favourable, and they muſt ſeize on "this country to prevent others from doing it in their "ſtead."

It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction we learn, that the plan of fitting out with guns, the boats of the merchant veſſels in the different ports of England and Scotland, as propoſed ſome time ago, is now moſt univerſally adopted. Nearly 4000 gun-boats, now fitted or fitting out, will thus be added to the ſtrength of the country, and furniſh a force of incalculable utility

On Thurſday diſpatches were received at the Admiralty from off Breſt. The Triton frigate looked into that port on the 13th inſtant, and the force in the outer road was the ſame as according to former obſervations. It conſiſted of nine ſail of the line, 13 frigates, and two or three corvettes, apparently ready for ſea. The Triton was ſo cloſe in with the above men of war, that ſeveral ſhells were thrown, but none ſtruck.

Saturday, accounts were received at Lloyd's Coffeehouſe, that the Royal Charlotte, Smith, from Bengal to London, is blown up at Culpe, and, we are ſorry to add, all the crew periſhed.

Bank Report on Friday Evening—

Voluntary . .	L.1,083,840	13 2
Aſſeſſed Taxes . .	646,516	8 8
	L.1,730,356	16 10

Shipping Intelligence.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

April 23. Admiral Duncan, M'Lachlan, from Greenock, goods—Hawk, Tod, from Anſtruther, ditto.—Little Betſey, Lackey, from Burnham, grain——24 Volunteer, Rattray, from Ely, do.——25. Chriſtian, Wiſhart, from Newcaſtle, goods—Diamond, Turner, from do. grain—Active, Jeffray, from Eaſdale, ſlates—Lion, Sugden, from Berwick, barley—Jean and Nancy, Jammie, from Stonehaven, do.—Neptune, Hall, from London, goods—Leith Packet, from do. do.

—CLEARED OUT—

Fox, Browning, for Liſbon, goods—Ruſſell, Raith, for Montroſe, do.—Beauſoy, M'Laren, for Inverneſs, do.—Kelſo Packet, Watſon, for London, do.—Peggy, Clark, for Dundee, do.

—ARRIVED IN THE CLYDE—

April 21. Betſey, Marquis from Virginia, with tobacco.
Amelia, Ferguſon, from Savannah, do.

—GLASGOW TONTINE LIST.—

The Naſſau, Ramſay—Iſabella, Clark—Fingal, Fiſher—Commerce, Black—Peggy, Boyd—Peggy, Hanna, are arrived at Jamaica from the Clyde.

LONDON

ENTERED INWARDS.

APRIL 21.

Berwick and Leith—Addiſon, Wm. Moſley; Britannia Packet, Robert Neſbit; Roxburgh Packet, Thomas Taylor; Edinburgh and Berwick Packet, Wm. Taylor——Dundee—Bridport Packet, Thomas Wiſhart——Inverneſs—Buxar, Alexander Munro.

LIST OF SHIPPING.

BRASSAY SOUND.

April 7 His Majeſty's ſhip Nautilus
Briſſet, Whyte, of and from London to Greenland
Sims, Dickſon, do. do.
Britannia, Scott, do. do.
Mary Ann Pinder, do. do.
Princeſs of Wales Cutter, do. do.
Edward, ——, do. do.
10 Hope, Lamb, of and from Leith to Shetland, do.
Nelly, Fotheringam, of Shields, from Dronthiers to Newry do.
11 Elizabeth, Dick, of and from Leith to Shetland do.
12 Union, Graves of Maryport, from Belfaſt to Memel in Scallaway Bay. (All well.)

SEQUESTRATIONS, &c.

Examination of ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, jun. Merchant in Elgin, on the 8th and 29th May next, at noon, in the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.—Creditors to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on the 30th May, at two P. M. to give inſtructions to the truſtee.—Claims to be lodged on or before 22d December next.

ALEXANDER BELL and JOHN BELL, individual partners of Alex. Bell and Co. Tanners in Perth, to be, for the ſecond time, in the Sheriff Court-room there, on the 9th May next, at noon, (in place of the 6th May, formerly appointed by miſtake.)—Creditors to meet in the houſe of Duncan M'Dougall, vintner there, on the 10th May, at noon, to give inſtructions to the truſtee.—Claims to be lodged on or before the 20th December next.

To the CREDITORS *of*
Mr JAMES DUNLOP late of Garnkirk.

GILBERT HAMILTON, Merchant in Glaſgow, Truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid Mr James Dunlop of Garnkirk, having, agreeable to the directions of a general meeting of the creditors, of the 23d March laſt, applied to the Sheriff for a re-examination of Mr Dunlop and others of his family, or acquainted with his buſineſs, the Sheriff has appointed Thurſday the 3d, Friday the 4th, and Saturday the 5th of May next, within the Sheriff Court-houſe of Glaſgow, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the ſaid examination.—Of which this notice is given to all concerned, agreeable to the act of Parliament. Glaſgow, April 20. 1798.

TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS

ALL thoſe indebted to the deceaſed Dr HUGH MONCRIEFF, late Phyſician in Alloa, are requeſted to make payment of their accounts immediately to John Sharp, writer in Alloa, to prevent proſecutions being inſtituted againſt them; and all thoſe who have claims againſt the Doctor's Eſtate are deſired to lodge the ſame with the ſaid John Sharp, in order that they may be diſcharged. Not to be repeated.

LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

Upſet Price reduced.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Tueſday, the 15th May next, at one o'clock afternoon,

ONE HALF of the Fourth Part of the TOWN and LANDS of DALQUICH, lying in the pariſh of Orwell, and ſhire of Kinroſs.

For particulars apply to Mr Robert Stark, writer in Cupar Fife; or Mr Græme, Nicolſon's Square, Edinburgh.

N. B. The purchaſer may be accommodated with the other half of the above Lands, the proprietor being willing to ſell at an adequate price.

CARPET WEAVING & DYING UTENSILS

TO BE SOLD;

TOGETHER WITH

A WAREROOM, WORKSHOP, &c. TO BE LET.

WHEREAS the WEAVING and DYING UTENSILS belonging to the Carpet Manufactory, carried on by the late EBENEZER GILFILLAN and Co. at Broughton, near Edinburgh, and which were ſometime ago advertiſed to be ſold by way of private bargain, are ſtill on hand, ſaid Utenſils will be expoſed to PUBLIC ROUP, on Tueſday the firſt day of May next.

The roup of the Weaving Utenſils, including, among other articles, ſix Damaſk Looms—two Wilton ditto—a Twine Mill—Warping Frame—beſides Wheels, Bobins, &c. will begin at Broughton at ten o'clock forenoon.

The roup of the Dying Utenſils, including a large Yetlin Boiler—two Copper ditto—and five Pewter ditto, together with a Dyer's Preſs, and Braſs Figured Cylinder, will begin at the Dyhouſe at Bonington, about a mile below Broughton, at five o'clock P. M. ſaid day.

A few articles of Kitchen and other Houſehold Furniture, will be rouped at Broughton, on Wedneſday the 2d day of May, at twelve o'clock.

The articles and conditions of ſale, to be intimated at the commencement of the roup.

The large and commodious Wareroom, together with the Workſhop, and ſome ſmall rooms belonging to the above manufactory, will be Let, and may be entered to then, or at Whitſunday next.

VILLA IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF PEEBLES,

FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th day of June, at two o'clock,

THE HOUSE and OFFICES of HAY-LODGE, with the Court Yard, Garden and Shrubbery, containing about two acres of ground or thereby, lying in the immediate vicinity of the town of Peebles, and pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Tweed. The houſe is fit for the accommodation of a large family—the offices are commodious—the garden is ſtocked with fruit trees, and a more deſirable reſidence is ſcarcely to be met with.

For particulars application may be made to John Syme, W. S.

N. B. The whole FURNITURE in the Houſe of Haylodge, is to be Sold by roup, upon Tueſday the 22d of May.

LEASE OF A FARM IN FIFESHIRE.

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE FARM of PITTACHOP, lying in the pariſh of Fliſk, and county of Fife, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Clark, containing 172 Scots acres almoſt wholly arable, and the greater part of a rich black loamy ſoil, and whereof 29 acres are incloſed and ſubdivided.

Pittachop is ſituated about ſix miles north weſt of Cupar the county town, and within a mile of the river Tay.

For particulars apply to Mr Thomſon of Kinloch, with whom offers in writing muſt be lodged betwixt and 1ſt June next—and the offers not accepted will be concealed, if deſired.—John Taylor at the Cotton of Pittachop, will ſhew the marches.

FARM IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SET for 19 years, and entered to at Whitſunday and Martiumas 1799,

THE FARM of NETHER HAILES, containing about 190 acres of rich arable land, moſtly adapted to the wheat, beans, and turnip huſbandry, all incloſed and ſubdivided, and lies within four miles of Haddington, in an early part of the country.

Propoſals to be given in to Miſs Dalrymple of Hailes, Mr Brown of Coalſtoun, or Mr Walker, writer to the ſignet, George Street, betwixt and the 1ſt of May next.

Such as are not accepted of will be concealed, and returned, if deſired.

FARMS IN EAST LOTHIAN TO LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY,

For ſuch a number of years as may be agreed on,

THE FARMS of LONGNIDDRY. The entry to the houſes and paſture at Whitſunday 1799, and to the arable land at Martinmas thereafter.

Theſe farms are well ſituated with regard to markets and means of improvement, within five miles of Haddington and Dalkeith, three from Tranent, Port Seton, and Preſtonpans, and eleven from Edinburgh, ſtretching along the coaſt for about a mile, affording ſea-ware for manure, and in the neighbourhood of coal and lime—all theſe places are connected with good roads. There is abundance of limeſtone in the lands. The lands will be let either in one or in two farms, are all arable except the Links, of a rich fertile ſoil, affording great crops of all kinds.

The proprietor will advance money upon intereſt for incloſing the Links, and the whole, or any part of the arable land, according to a plan. The lands are well watered by ſmall burns, conveniently ſituated for driving threſhing mills, and well adapted for a diſtillery, having alſo the command of navigation.

Robert Cathcart, W. S. Hill Street, Edinburgh, will give information of other particulars, and ſhew a plan of the farms; and offers for a leaſe may be given in to him, or to the proprietor at Longniddry, who will ſend a perſon to ſhew the farms.

☞ *No offers will be received after the firſt of May.*

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years, and entered to at Whitſunday and Martinmas 1799,

THE Farm of LITTLESWINTON, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr James Thomſon, containing 728 Engliſh acres, or thereby. The greateſt part of which is rich arable land, and all incloſed with thriving thorn fences.

This farm, upon which there is a moſt excellent houſe, is pleaſantly ſituated in the pariſh of Swinton, in that part of Berwickſhire, called the Merſe, ſix miles ſouth from Dunſe, about half-way between Berwick and Kelſo, and at a moderate diſtance from Coal and Lime.

Andrew Blair, hedger upon the eſtate, reſiding at Kersfield will ſhew the lands, and offers in writing addreſſed to Douglas Ainſlie at Cairnbank, near Dunſe, (in whoſe hands the conditions of leaſe may be ſeen), will be attended to, and ſuch as are not accepted, concealed, if deſired.

FARMS IN THE MERSE.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday 1799, on leaſes for nineteen years,

THE Farm of SIMPRIM, containing 360 Engliſh acres or thereby, of fine arable land, all incloſed, with ſtrong thriving thorn hedges, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Peter Johnſton.

AND

The Farm of BUTTERLAW, or Simprim Weſtmains, containing 300 Engliſh acres, or thereby, of fine arable land, alſo well incloſed with thriving thorn fences, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr William Dickſon.

Theſe farms are agreeably ſituated in the united pariſhes of Swinton and Simprim, in the county of Berwick, ſeven miles ſouth from Dunſe, about eleven miles from Berwick and Kelſo, and at a moderate diſtance from coal and lime. They are well known in the county to be of excellent ſoil, and to produce great crops of both corn and graſs.

An incoming tenant will enter to one half of theſe farms in graſs, and one-fifth of the land in tillage, as a fallow break, with the whole dung and ſtraw in Steelbow.

Andrew Canman, hedger upon the eſtate, reſiding at Simprim, will ſhew the grounds; and offers, in writing, addreſſed to Captain Patrick Murray of Simprim, Perthſhire Fencible Cavalry, at Hexham by Newcaſtle, or to Douglas Ainſlie, at Cairnbank, near Dunſe, (in whoſe hands the conditions of the leaſes may be ſeen) will be attended to, and ſuch as are not accepted concealed, if required.

FARMS IN TWEEDDALE.

To be LET at Whitſunday firſt,

EASTER DAWICK and NEWHOLMHOPE, lying in the pariſhes of Stobo and Manner, and not far diſtant from Peebles. The lands of Eaſter Dawick lie along the Tweed, and contain a great extent of croft and arable ground, which is particularly well adapted for the breed of Cheviot ſheep.

Newholmhope is entirely ſheep paſture, and known to be the ſoundeſt and healthieſt ground in that diſtrict.

Offers for the above farms will be received by Meſſ. Francis and John Anderſons, George Street, and by the proprietor, at Newpoſſo, by Peebles.

FARMS IN ROXBURGHSIRE.

To be LET for Nineteen Years, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt,

THE Farms of CAPPUCK and HEUGH-HEAD, lying in the pariſh of Oxnam, and county of Roxburgh, and within three miles of the town of Jedburgh; each farm containing about 140 Engliſh acres of arable ground.—They lie contiguous, and will be let either ſeparately or together.

Robert Wilſon, the ground officer at Fernihirſt, near Jedburgh, will ſhow the grounds; and propoſals in writing may be given in either to Mr Walker, W. S. George Street, or to Francis Brodie, No. 20. South Caſtle Street, Edinburgh, and ſuch offers as are not accepted ſhall be kept ſecret, if deſired.

FARM IN FIFE TO LET.

To be LET for fourteen years, and entered to at Michaelmas next 1798,

THE Farm of KINNAIRD, lying in the pariſh of Kenback, and county of Fife, conſiſting nearly of 184 acres, moſtly arable, and of a rich fertile ſoil, and partly well incloſed. It is centrically ſituated, being within about three miles of Cupar, the county town, and within five of St Andrews, the great road to which places, by Dairſie Bridge, runs through it. It extends a conſiderable way along the banks of the Eden, which is navigable at Guard Bridge, within about two miles of it, where victual is exported, and lime and coals brought in.—To it will be annexed, the proprietor's right of fiſhing for Salmon, &c. on Eden, which in ſome ſeaſons has been found productive.

For particulars apply to Robert Johnſton writer in Cupar, who will ſhow a plan of the lands, and receive written propoſals for the leaſe, which muſt be lodged betwixt and the 30th April curt. Thoſe not accepted will be concealed, if deſired.

William Wyllie, at Kemback, will ſhow the farm.

FARMS TO LET.

THE following FARMS, on the ESTATE of ALDIE, are to be Set, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next, viz.

I.—The Farm of BALLEAVE, adjoining to the town of Kinroſs, conſiſting of about 400 acres, and capable of great improvement.

II.—The Farms of NETHERTOWN and RASTER ALDIE, conſiſting of about 160 acres.

III.—The Farm of CARDEN, containing near 100 acres.

IV.—The Farm of SLACK, conſiſting of between 40 and 50 acres.

The three laſt-mentioned farms lie in the pariſh of Portmoak and ſhire of Perth, are alſo capable of much improvement, and are not above five or ſix miles diſtant from the market town of Kinroſs, Alloa, and Dunfermline, where ready ſale can be always got for the produce of the farms. The whole of the lands before mentioned, lie within a ſhort way of coal and lime, both of which the tenants will have an opportunity of purchaſing at very moderate rates.

Any perſon inclining to take the foreſaid farms, will please give in their propoſals to Charles Mercer, at Craigtown of Aldie. The ground officer on that eſtate, will ſhew them to ſuch as intend to give in propoſals.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

ROUP OF TOLLS.

THE Truſtees for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the COUNTY of EDINBURGH are requeſted to meet in the Inner Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh on Monday the 30th day of April inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon.

At this meeting the Truſtees will *expoſe to Roup* the TOLL-DUTIES collected at the following BARS, in the following Diſtricts, viz.

Carſtorphine Diſtrict.

WHITEHOUSE, ALMOND BRIDGE, and LOANHEAD, on the Bathgate Road.	Entry 15th May.

Calder Diſtrict.

TYNECASTLE BRAEFOOT.	Entry 14th May.
ROW, (formerly Weſt Calder)	— 26. —
HOWDEN BRIDGE, (formerly Combſtoot) with the CUSTOMS exigible at the North Bridge Calder.	— 14th Aug.

Perſons intending to offer will be careful to bring their ſtationers along with them, and they will obſerve, that by way of encouragement ſecurity is now required to the extent of one of the rent only.

Thomas Craufturn, W. S. No. 23. North Caſtle Street, will ſhow the articles of roup, and inform as to other particulars.

SALE OF LANDS AND SUPERIORITIES,

IN THE

COUNTIES OF LINLITHGOW AND LANARK.

To be Sold by Public Voluntary Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 23d day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

LOT I.

THE LANDS and BARONY of WHITBURN, with the Town, Inn, Mill, Mill Lands, Teinds and Pertinents; together with certain Superiorities, which with the property lands, give a freehold qualification, all lying in the pariſh of Whitburn and county of Linlithgow—They are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and amount to about 531 Scots acres, of which about 104 acres are under planting—The preſent free rent and feu duties, excluſive of the planting is 353l. 14s 6d. ſterling—The tenants pay the ceſs over and above their rents. The Mill has a conſiderable thirlage over the adjacent country.

LOT II.

THE LANDS OF EASTER BREICH,

lying in the pariſh of Livingſtone and county of Linlithgow, with the teinds and pertinents. Theſe lands are all incloſed and ſubdivided. They conſiſt of about 841 acres, whereof about 20 are under planting The preſent free rent, exclusive of the planting, is 310l. 13s. 9d. ſterling. Except one farm, they hold blench of the crown, and afford a freehold qualification.

The tiends of both theſe lots are heritably diſponed, valued and exhauſted, and the lands having been but lately incloſed and planted, the benefit ariſing therefrom will only be obtained at next ſet, which in general is at no great diſtance. They lie upon the mid tracts of the intended canal betwixt Edinburgh and Glaſgow, and on or near the turnpike road by Livingſtone, and within from 16 to 20 miles of Edinburgh. They are full of coal, iron, and free ſtone, and afford a variety of water falls for draining theſe minerals, or driving machinery for other purpoſes. At ſame time will be expoſed,

The following SUPERIORITIES or FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS, lying in the Counties, paying the different yearly feu-duties, and of the reſpective valuations aftermentioned, viz.—

SUPERIORITIES.

Lots.	Lands.	Counties.	Pariſhes.	Feu-duties Sterling. L. s. d.	Valuation Scots. L. s. d.
1.	Little Blackburn, &c.	Linlithgow,	Whitburn,	0 13 11 8-12	411 6 8
2.	Parts Weſter Whitburn,	Ditto,	Ditto,	0 7 8	441 13 4
3.	Part Barony of Ogilface,	Ditto,	Torphichen	2 18 10 8-12	402 13 4
4.	Ditto do	Ditto,	Ditto,	1 8 1 8-12	405 6 8
5.	Eaſter Redmyre, Tarbrax, &c.	Lanark,	Cambuſnethen,	1 2 2 8-12	477 14 4

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Mr John M'Kellar in Mid-Calder, or the tenants will ſhew the lands, and for farther particulars, application may be made to James, Gray, writer, Buccleugh Place, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

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